

Algeria	6.81 Dm	Austria	1.5 Mvd	Norway	0.0014 Ks
Angola	1.5	Italy	1.201 Mvd	China	0.0014 Ks
Bahrain	0.001 Mvd	Jordan	450 Frs	Finland	70 Frs
Belgium	37.81 M	Lebanon	1.001 Mvd	Germany	0.0014 Ks
Canada	5.51 M	Malta	500 Frs	Rep. of Ireland	0.0014 Ks
Cyprus	5.25 M	Lebanon	6.45 Ks	Saudi Arabia	0.0014 Ks
Denmark	0.01 D	Lebanon	1.001 Mvd	Spain	0.0014 Ks
Egypt	0.001 M	Lebanon	1.001 Mvd	United States	0.0014 Ks
Finland	5.001	Lebanon	1.001 Mvd	Sweden	0.0014 Ks
France	7.20 Dm	Lebanon	1.001 Mvd	United Kingdom	0.0014 Ks
Germany	45 P	Lebanon	25 Cent	Turkey	1.200 00
Great Britain	5.001	Lebanon	5.001 D	U.S. Dm	6.50 Dm
Greenland	0.001 M	Lebanon	1.001 Mvd	U.S. Mvd	1.001 Mvd
Iceland	1.001 Mvd	Lebanon	1.001 Mvd	Yugoslavia	0.0014 Ks

Begin Is Wavering On Plan to Resign; Sets Decision Today

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, under extraordinary personal and political pressure, wavered Monday in his intention to resign from office but promised his country that he would announce a firm decision by Tuesday morning.

Leaders of the six political parties that form the government coalition, citing political and national concerns, pleaded with him for more than two hours Monday to retract his stunning announcement Sunday that he intended to leave the post of prime minister, which he has held since 1977.

When the meeting in Mr. Begin's office ended, several government officials spoke of "hope" and "a chance" that Mr. Begin would be persuaded to change his mind, but northern expressed skepticism, and said they expected a resignation.

Before the meeting, which Mr. Begin agreed to Sunday in response to the pleas of cabinet ministers, there was virtually unanimous agreement in the Israeli press and among political analysts that the 70-year-old leader would go through with the resignation, probably Tuesday.

Israel Radio said Mr. Begin had scheduled meetings for Tuesday morning with Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, and Josef Burg, leader of the National Religious Party, a key coalition partner. United Press International reported.]

Uri Porat, Mr. Begin's chief spokesman, said the prime minister told cabinet ministers and other officials who attended the meeting Monday that he would consider their arguments and inform them of his decision before taking any definitive step.

The arguments were very persuasive about the past, the present, the future," Mr. Porat said. "He finds he couldn't simply say, 'I don't want to listen to what you tell me.' That is a sign he might change his mind."

There was also considerable public speculation Monday on a likely successor to Mr. Begin, focusing mainly on Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

As Mr. Begin left after the meeting, about 100 people outside the

gate leading to his office chanted, "Begin, the people are with you."

Among the various items of government business that were suspended or thrown into doubt since Mr. Begin's statement Sunday was the scheduled visit, beginning Wednesday, of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

Officially, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said the visit was still on, but there was clearly a strong chance of a cancellation if Mr. Begin resigns before then.

There were still no definitive explanations given for Mr. Begin's decision but little doubt that they were rooted in his physical health and his mental and emotional dependency since the death of his wife, Aliza, in November.

With Israel mired in Lebanon for the foreseeable future and domestic economic problems growing, Mr. Begin reportedly told friends he no longer felt he could discharge his duties properly.

However, that did not prevent Mr. Begin's cabinet and political allies from making a "truly emotional and sincere appeal" to him to stay on, according to Deputy Prime Minister David Levy.

"I hope that everything that was said today about the future, about the tests facing the nation, about Judea and Samaria will indeed have their effect," Mr. Levy said.

Judea and Samaria are Biblical names frequently used by Mr. Begin in describing Israel-occupied regions of ancient Palestine.

Mr. Levy, who is also Israel's housing minister, also figured in speculation about possible successors to Mr. Begin. But at 45, he is considered by many to be too young to head the government.

He also lacks foreign policy or defense experience and does not speak English, considered a serious handicap for any Israeli prime minister because of the country's close ties to and reliance on the United States.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai was asked in a radio interview why the cabinet did "not let Begin, who is tired, resign and welcome a fresh new candidate who can carry this heavy load."

"Because," Mr. Modai responded, "we feel that a tired Begin can carry out the missions better than any fresh young person among us."



The body of one of two U.S. marines killed Monday in Beirut is loaded onto a helicopter.

U.S. Veterans Aid Salvadoran Troops

Adventurers' Provide Private Military, Medical Training

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — A group of U.S. veterans from the Vietnam War and military buffs who call themselves "adventurers" has visited El Salvador twice this year to give private military and medical training to Salvadoran troops.

The group, made up primarily of editors of *Soldier of Fortune* magazine, instructed Salvadorans in skills ranging from machine-gun marksmanship to water purification.

Members said they accompanied Salvadorans on at least three combat patrols as observers, carrying only pistols for self-defense, and did not fire any rounds.

"Don't call us mercenaries," said Alexander McColl, who participated in the visits in April and August. Mr. McColl stressed that the group volunteered its services to the Salvadorans and that expenses were covered by the magazine.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Donald R. Hamilton, said the group neither sought nor received official U.S. authorization to help the Salvadoran government in its battle against leftist guerrillas.

But his comments suggested that the embassy was pleased by the unofficial advisers' work because it constituted the sort of nongovernmental initiative that President Ronald Reagan has frequently lauded.

"We want to encourage private, voluntary efforts to help the Salvadorans," Mr. Hamilton said.

Soldier of Fortune calls itself a magazine for "professional adventurers" but does not specify what sort of adventure is intended.

It contains articles giving firsthand accounts of current wars, reminiscences of combat in Vietnam, political analyses with a strong anti-Communist tone, and technical descriptions of small arms. Its advertisements are oriented toward weapons and its classified section includes numerous ads offering services of "experienced" mercenaries.

Mr. McColl said that members of the group had briefed embassy military personnel on how well Salvadoran soldiers fought in the field.

He said they "met with some people" from the embassy's military section and "told them what we knew and saw."

INSIDE

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■ Moscow tells Italy deployment of NATO missiles would make tanks meaningless. Page 2.

■ Philippines' moderate fear political extinction after Aquino's murder. Page 3.

■ Space shuttle's eighth flight is marked by a series of "firsts" for the U.S. program. Page 4.

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■ Macumba, Brazil's version of African cults.

■ BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Brazil reports it cannot meet an Aug. 31 deadline for repaying part of a Bank for International Settlements loan. Page 7.

Mr. McColl was interviewed by telephone in the magazine's offices in Boulder, Colorado. He is a Vietnam veteran, a colonel in the Special Forces of the Army Reserve and *Soldier of Fortune*'s director of special projects.

U.S. military advisers in El Salvador are barred by their superiors from traveling in combat areas and thus from judging the Salvadorans' performance first-hand. As a result, members of the magazine group said, U.S. military personnel were happy to hear the opinions of observers with experience in the U.S. armed forces.

The group reportedly also taught Salvadorans to treat battlefield wounds. Editors of the magazine had a foundation that sent teams to El Salvador in June and July to provide medical care for civilians and to train soldiers in first aid.

One photograph in the September issue showed a smiling Salvadoran soldier draped in bandoliers. The caption read: "Airborne gunner after he blew away two Gs" in the magazine's parlance. "Gs" are enemy guerrillas.

■ Talks Held in Bogotá

Representatives of the Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas met Monday for their first talks since the civil war in El Salvador began more than three years ago. United Press International reported from Bogotá.

"This is another step in the search for a political solution in El Salvador," Oscar Bonilla, a rebel leader, said before the meeting.

"This is a historic moment and should allow us to find agreement between both parties."

Mr. Bonilla and Carlos Molina, representing the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the rebels' political arm, met with Francisco Quiñones and Bishop Marcos Revuelta of the Salvadoran Peace Commission in the office of President Belisario Betancur of Colombia.

The group was led by the editor and publisher of the magazine, Robert Brown. Members said they gave short course in sniping, ex-

plosives and weapons maintenance.

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Soviet Tells Italy That U.S. Rockets Would Make Arms Talks Meaningless

The Associated Press

ROME — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, said in a letter delivered Monday to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi that nuclear arms negotiations would "lose their meaning" if new NATO missiles were installed in Western Europe.

The letter reiterated Mr. Andropov's proposal, made Friday, to reduce the Soviet Union's SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to 162, the same number of nuclear missiles held by France and Britain, if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization did not deploy its new missiles.

The proposal, for the first time, offered to destroy Soviet intermediate range-range missiles above that level rather than simply remove them from Western Europe.

The United States and West European leaders have greeted the offer cautiously, arguing that it did not meet key Western objectives.

The Soviet leader also warned in the letter that his country would take "necessary countermeasures" if the 572 U.S.-built cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are deployed in five West European nations.

U.S. Links Syrian Policy On Lebanon to Deaths

(Continued from Page 1) to prevent the Lebanese Army from moving into positions in the Chouf Mountains evacuated by the Israelis. He also said the Syrians "could be" seeking the withdrawal of the 1,200 U.S. marines in the multinational peacekeeping force.

The administration stopped short Monday of saying that Syria was directly responsible for the violence that killed the two marines. But it issued strong public and private statements critical of Syria in the aftermath of the attack.

Mr. Speakes, briefing reporters, said "it is quite evident that the missing link in the peace process is Syrian refusal to withdrawal." He said there is "no misunderstanding" the close relationship between the Syria and the Soviet Union and the Syrian influence over the religious factional groups in Lebanon that apparently launched the attack.

It was also learned Monday that U.S. officials are leaning against any increase in the number of marines in the multinational peacekeeping force. The government of Lebanon has asked for an expansion of the force.

Congressional Ruling Urged

Earlier, news agencies reported from Washington:

The chairman of the House For-

ign Affairs Committee said Monday that Congress should decide under the provisions of the War Powers Act if U.S. troops should remain in Lebanon and risk suffering more casualties.

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, said Mr. Reagan should report to Congress on the situation under the terms of the War Powers Act.

Meanwhile, Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and G.V. Montgomery, Democrat of Mississippi, who are conservative members of congressional Armed Services committees, said the deaths Monday of the two marines should prompt the United States to withdraw its peacekeeping force.

Mr. Zablocki, in a telephone interview from his home in Milwaukee, said Mr. Reagan had skirted the requirements of the act when he first ordered U.S. Marines into Lebanon.

"At the time, it is my understanding, the president said if there were casualties he would review his position," Mr. Zablocki said. "At the present time, I believe that it is incumbent upon the president to reassess the deployment and to provide a report under the provisions of the War Powers Act."

"If he reports under the proper provision of the War Powers Act that would have the clock running for legislative action on the part of the Congress — 60 days."

Mr. Zablocki said it is too early to predict whether Congress would agree to allow the troops to stay in Lebanon.

"I'm not prepared to say that they should be removed because I don't know the details," Mr. Zablocki said. "If they were caught in cross fire and were not in direct conflict or confrontation with the military that is one matter. If they have had an exchange of fire then that's a confrontation. We'll have to wait and see details of the report."

Mr. Goldwater said through a spokesman in Washington:

"The United States has no business playing policeman with a handful of marines. I said months ago marines will be killed, I say again more will be killed. We should bring them home."

Mr. Montgomery said the United States should "rethink its position" in view of the incident and the lack of progress in halting the factional fighting in Lebanon.

"Even before the marines were killed, I had expressed concern that some of them could be hurt or killed because of the continued fighting among the various factions in the area," Mr. Montgomery said.

The Soviet leader also warned in the letter that his country would take "necessary countermeasures" if the 572 U.S.-built cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are deployed in five West European nations.

The letter reiterated Mr. Andropov's proposal, made Friday, to reduce the Soviet Union's SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to 162, the same number of nuclear missiles held by France and Britain, if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization did not deploy its new missiles.

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The United States and West European leaders have greeted the offer cautiously, arguing that it did not meet key Western objectives.

"As long as the new American missiles are not installed in Western Europe, an agreement is possible," Mr. Andropov said in the letter, delivered to Mr. Craxi by the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Yuri Karlov. The text was released by the prime minister's office.

The Soviet Union has deployed about 350 SS-20 missiles, each equipped with three nuclear warheads, in the Soviet Union. About 250 are in the European part, the rest are in Soviet Asia. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has argued that the new U.S. missiles are needed to restore the balance between the Eastern and Western blocs.

Mr. Craxi said after receiving the letter that he found Mr. Andropov's latest missile proposal interesting, but he did not endorse it.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry said of the letter meeting with the chargé d'affaires:

"Craxi underlined the interest of the Italian government for the new proposal, which clarifies one part of the problems that are the topic of discussion in current negotiations."

It said that Mr. Craxi "also confirmed the will of Italy to contribute, along with its allies, to the search for an accord that proves to be satisfactory for all parties and that constitutes an element of consolidation in the organization of peace and security."

The letter was one of the first direct appeals to an European leader from Mr. Andropov since he made his proposal Friday. West Germany also said it had received a letter.

Mr. Andropov said in his communication to Mr. Craxi that if the installation of the new U.S. missiles starts, "negotiations now under way will lose their meaning."

Italy and West Germany will be among the first NATO nations to deploy the medium-range missiles if U.S. and Soviet negotiators fail to reach an accord on arms reductions in Geneva.

Italy is scheduled to deploy 112 cruise missiles early next year.

"In the response to the attempt by the U.S.A. to break the global and regional balance of power in its favor, the U.S.S.R. and its allies will be constrained to take the necessary countermeasures," Mr. Andropov wrote.

A breakdown in negotiations, he said, would cause a "sudden growth in the level of nuclear confrontation and respectively an increase in the nuclear danger."

"Nobody will win from such a development, but all will lose," he said.

In Bonn, the government said it had studied the Andropov proposal reported Friday and had found several positive points, but it repeated its allegation that Moscow was blocking progress at Geneva.

The government spokesman, Peter Bönnisch, declined to say whether West Germany believed the Soviet proposal would lead to a breakthrough in Geneva. However, he said, the proposal contained positive advances in the Soviet position.

"First, the offer of genuine reductions," he said. "Second, the offer to destroy SS-20s. Third, the indication of preventing an additional threat to the Far East. Fourth, the factual admittance of Soviet supremacy vis-à-vis Western Europe."

Also positive, he said, was that the Soviets have finally met our request and said precisely what in their opinion should be done."

Negative in the offer was that the Soviets insist on including the British and French systems in the Geneva negotiations and thus keep on blocking these negotiations."

Throughout the 10-race programs, the blue-shirted *militia*, the uniformed police, stroll the ter-



Horse-racing enthusiasts studying forms at the Hippodrome in Moscow. Below: fans pressing the rails as trotters compete at the track, where illegal bookmakers thrive.

Work Ethic Is an 'Also-Ran' in Moscow

Racing Fans Find Andropov's New Discipline Too Sober

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — It is not Belmont Park or Hialeah. But where it matters — out on the track and among bettors jostling each other at the rail — Moscow's Hippodrome offers all the fun, the intrigue, the triumph and despair of horse racing everywhere.

Like many public places in the Soviet Union, the Hippodrome is tacky. The stucco facade of the grandstand is peeling, and the upkeep of the stairwells, corridors and washrooms is abysmal. Yet there are few complaints from the clientele, perhaps because the dark spaces are ideal for transactions with illegal bookmakers.

So it is with the horses and riders, few of whom look like they would attract short odds elsewhere.

Whether the competition is flat racing or in harness, the horses generally lack the sculptured limbs and fine sheen that the eye in paddocks in the West. The riders, too, seem a motley lot, with faded silk headgear that ranges from bokey helmets to hard hats and a tendency, among the slowest, to sandbag it much of the way home.

But any Wednesday or Friday evening, and all afternoon Sunday, the grandstand and the terrace in front of it are filled with enthusiasts, many of them busily studying the form or trading tips.

Although the Kremlin spires punch the skyline less than three miles (4.8 kilometers) away, thoughts of Yuri V. Andropov and his campaign for heightened work discipline and sobriety seem far from the track.

Earlier in the year, Mr. Andropov's tougher attitudes appeared likely to thin out the crowd. In the weeks that the Kremlin had police squads scouring food stores, movie houses and other public refuges for people staying away from work, attendance at the Hippodrome dropped. Now, with the police on other assignments, the crowd is back.

Not only are the fans pressing the rails, but a fair number show signs of having enjoyed a drop or more of vodka.

Bear is available at counters beneath the grandstand and, for those with stronger tastes, there is a thriving trade in black-market liquor, supplied by rummies who wrap it in copies of Pravda or Izvestia.

Throughout the 10-race programs, the blue-shirted *militia*, the uniformed police, stroll the ter-

race and keep an eye on what is going on. Yet rarely do they interfere with the bottle trade. "What's the use?" one of them said recently.

"Better that they drink here, where we can watch them, than on the subway trains or in the parks. They're really not doing any harm."

A similar attitude seemed to govern the police approach to the illegal bookmakers. Two years ago, a crackdown seemed on the way. But this summer the bookies have been operating with their old impunity, often a few feet from policemen.

"Ah, them" said one of the bookies, asked if the police bothered him. "Not at all — in fact some of them aren't above a little wager themselves."

There is an official totalizator, or tote, whose efficiency has been upgraded this year with the introduction of computerized betting. It offers bets to win and place, along with doubles and triples, and the odds allow for substantial wins.

Along with the computer terminals at the betting windows, the Hippodrome has installed a Japanese closed-circuit television system to allow bettors to watch the race and replays. This has been a big success, with crowds pressing in on the monitor during replays of the form or trading tips.

The better gives his choice and his name. The bet is scribbled on a slip of paper that disappears into the bookie's pocket. Money changes hands, but there are no betting slips. According to frequent bettors, the honor system is almost never abused.

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The statement said the Vietnamese proposal could create a favorable atmosphere to settle differences.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chad Rejects Rebel Call for Talks

NDJAMENA, Chad (Combined Dispatches) — The rebel forces that are in control of northern Chad called Monday for a reconciliation of all Chadians, but the government rejected the plan's suggestion of direct talks.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said direct negotiations were out of the question because "we do not know this rebel government. They do not exist. We cannot talk to anyone that does not exist." The rebel statement broadcast Monday said Goukouni Oueddei, the insurgent leader, would agree to talk with President Hissene Habré under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity provided that Mr. Habré was prepared to deal in good faith.

The rebel broadcast also rejected a proposal made by President François Mitterrand of France last week for a federated Chad state that could lead to the partitioning of the country. The rebels also said negotiations could only take place after France withdrew troops from Chad.

Talks Go on in French Jet Hijacking

KUWAIT (Combined Dispatches) — Four hijackers continued to hold an Air France jet with 17 hostages aboard at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport on Monday as negotiations brought no sign of a breakthrough, official said.

The Arabic-speaking hijackers, who seized the Boeing 727 on Saturday during a flight from Vienna to Paris, talked through an interpreter with French and Iranian negotiators in the airport control tower. A sick French couple was allowed to leave the plane briefly for treatment.

French radio said the hijackers, who had guns and grenades, threatened Sunday afternoon to blow up the plane unless France accepted their demands to release Lebanese prisoners in French jails within 48 hours and justify French policy in the Iran-Iraq war, the Chad conflict and the Lebanese crisis.

Japanese Military Seeks More Arms

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Japanese Defense Agency said Monday that it was seeking a 6.9-percent increase in next year's budget to improve air and naval defense. The agency has asked for 2.9 trillion yen (\$11.5 billion), or 6.9 percent more than in fiscal 1983.

Japan's shopping list for the navy, which will take on the role of protecting sea lanes up to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from the coast, includes Orion anti-submarine planes. The new purchases will bring the number of Orions in Japan to 43.

The air force wants to buy 21 F-15 Eagle jet fighters from the United States and the army wants 75 main battle tanks, 18 203mm self-propelled guns and five anti-tank helicopters.

Agent Orange Findings Called Normal

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A major study that shows 85,000 Vietnam veterans examined for ill effects resulting from possible exposure to Agent Orange, an herbicide containing dioxin, have not shown unusually high rates of illness, a government scientist disclosed Monday.

The study, to be released Tuesday by the U.S. Veterans Administration, will report that the veterans have experienced "a wide variety of health problems, but the kind we see in a population of males growing older," said Dr. Alvin Young of the agency's Agent Orange Project Office.

"Nothing stands out as dioxin-caused," he said of the chemical that some researchers suspect of causing cancer in humans. He warned, however, that "we aren't saying there isn't an Agent Orange effect," because veterans tested at 172 VA hospitals would have been exposed to the herbicide 10 to 15 years ago. "That may not be long enough for certain kinds of cancers to develop," he said.

Hanoi Pledges Cease-Fire With China

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Vietnam announced Monday it would unilaterally observe a cease-fire it has proposed along its border with China.

Vietnam made the proposal to China Aug. 19, but Beijing had not yet responded, the Vietnam News Agency said. The agency, monitored in Hong Kong, quoted a Foreign Ministry statement reiterating the call for a cease-fire from Aug. 30 to Oct. 8, enabling both countries to celebrate their national day anniversary peacefully. Vietnam's national day is Sept. 2 and China's is Oct. 1.

The statement said the Vietnamese proposal could create a favorable atmosphere to settle differences.

Shagari Party Leads Voting for House

LAGOS (AP) — The dominant National Party of Nigeria took an early lead in returns from Saturday's elections for federal representatives, taking 46 of the first 96 seats declared, Radio Nigeria reported Monday.

The government-operated newspaper, New Nigeria, said in its Monday edition that, judging from the initial returns, the National Party "appears to be heading for another landslide win."

The party, led by President Shehu Shagari, registered strong victories over the five opposition

Mourners Jam Streets in Philippines

Police Placed on Alert For Funeral of Aquino

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Crowds of mourners, many of them chanting and raising clenched fists, crowded the route of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.'s funeral procession from Tarlac to Manila on Monday, seeking a final glimpse of the slain Philippine opposition leader.

Mr. Aquino's body, dressed in the clothes he wore Aug. 21 when he was shot after leaving a plane at Manila International Airport, was placed in the Santo Domingo Roman Catholic Church in Quezon City until the funeral Wednesday.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila and a leading critic of President Ferdinand E. Marcos's human rights policies, is scheduled to say the funeral Mass. Intelligence officials in Manila, meanwhile, confirmed that the police were placed on alert in preparation for the funeral. A police spokesman said all leaves had been canceled and members of the metropolitan Manila force were on 24-hour standby.

The government commission set up to investigate Mr. Aquino's death announced Monday that it was postponing for a second time the opening of public hearings. The initial session had first been scheduled for Monday, then changed to Wednesday.

Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando of the Philippines Supreme Court, the commission chairman, said the latest postponement to Thursday or Friday was necessary because Mr. Aquino's funeral was to be held Wednesday and because a suitable general counsel had not been found for the proceedings.

Renben Canoy, an opposition lawmaker, asked the National Assembly on Monday to demand the resignation of Mr. Marcos, saying the assassination of Mr. Aquino has "shattered" public confidence in his government.

Mr. Canoy submitted a formal resolution, but such opposition moves usually die in committee.

Mr. Aquino's body has been on public display for eight days and has been viewed by hundreds of thousands of Filipinos. The body has been transported nearly 200 miles (320 kilometers) from Manila to Tarlac and back.

The opposition leader was shot as he returned from three years of self-exile to the United States. He was sentenced to death six years ago on murder, subversion and weapons charges, but was allowed to go to the United States for heart surgery.

Although Mr. Aquino faced arrest and possible execution by firing squad, he returned to lead what is called a nonviolent campaign for the restoration of democratic rights and national reconciliation.

Another man who was shot at the scene and whom the government has said killed Mr. Aquino has still not been identified by the authorities. The Sunday Times of London identified him as Rolando Vizcarra, a former member of the presidential guard.

Roman Catholic Church sources said Monday that Mr. Marcos may soon release some political prisoners.

Mr. Aquino's wife, Corazon, has said that Mr. Marcos should release all political prisoners if he sincerely wants to offer condolences to her family.

The sources said, however, that Mr. Marcos may be releasing a number of prisoners to coincide with his 66th birthday on Sept. 11.

60 Sikhs Hurt Attacking State Offices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Thousands of Sikhs, carrying spears and swords, attacked government offices and fought with police in the northern state of Punjab on Monday during demonstrations called to disrupt local government.

At least 60 Sikhs were wounded when police fired plastic bullets at a crowd attacking district administration offices at Gurdaspur town, about 280 miles (450 kilometers) northwest of here.

And at the holy Sikh city of Amritsar, Sikhs swept aside a police challenge and stormed through government offices, smashing furniture and windows and ripping files.

Similar incidents were reported from other parts of the state, where Akali Dal, a regional party representing Sikh interests, has conducted a yearlong, occasionally violent agitation to demand greater political autonomy and religious and economic changes.

In the northeastern state of Assam, a bomb damaged a railroad track, disrupting services between Nowrang and Chirampur, on the first day of a 36-hour strike called by an anti-immigrant movement.

The Press Trust of India news agency said 117 people were arrested during the day. It gave no reason for the arrests.

The movement has been trying for four years to persuade the government to deport millions of illegal immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh.

At least 3,600 people, mainly Moslem settlers, died in political and religious riots in Assam earlier this year.



Supporters of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was known as Ninoy, guide the hearse bearing his body on a detour through the town of Dau on Monday.

Since Aquino's Death in Philippines, Moderates Fear Political Extinction

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

MANILA — Filipinos seeking a nonviolent end to President Ferdinand E. Marcos's rule say they are afraid they may face political extinction.

Since former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the most popular opposition leader, was assassinated Aug. 21, his allies have been emphasizing that the armed forces of the left and right could soon leave the armed middle with no role to play.

"We are only 30 percent of the opposition in this country," said former Senator Salvador H. Laurel in a recent speech about Mr. Aquino to the National Assembly.

"Seventy percent is in the hills," he said, and the nonviolent opposition is "thinning out."

Many other Filipinos, including the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, some of whose priests are known to have become guerrillas, had been voicing the same warning with increasing urgency even before Mr. Aquino's murder.

Since the assassination, the worries have deepened and have led the leaders to reprise where they are and where they may be going.

The nonviolent opponents of the 18-year Marcos regime include a variety of Filipinos whose objections to Mr. Marcos range from his authoritarian policies to corruption and poverty.

They include wealthy politicians from before 1972, when Mr. Marcos declared martial law; impoverished urban squatters; significant sections of the middle class, who resent the extraordinary powers that Mr. Marcos retained when martial law was lifted in 1981; and many Catholics who say they feel that arbitrary power, political violence and gross inequalities of wealth are immoral.

Mr. Marcos has created a dominant political party, the New Society Movement, and his public support is thought to remain strong among farmers, who have benefited from a partial redistribution of land, and others who have gained by his economic policies.

The president's control has remained all but absolute, and the moderate opposition has faced countless obstacles to their goal of a workable democracy.

The sources said, however, that Mr. Marcos may be releasing a number of prisoners to coincide with his 66th birthday on Sept. 11.

From Caracas To Cape Horn.



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U.S. Pushing Anti-Missile Space Lasers

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department is accelerating and changing the direction of its program to develop lasers to shoot down missiles in space, according to sources.

Most significantly, the military is switching emphasis from chemical lasers for short-range tactical use in land, sea or air battles to faster, higher-powered lasers for possible use in space.

The changes, worked out earlier this month with a House-Senate conference committee finishing the fiscal 1984 defense authorization bill, result partly from what a recent House Armed Services Committee report called technology breakthroughs in short-wavelength lasers that "could demonstrate the feasibility of a viable defensive system within five years."

But the sources said the changes were prompted primarily by President Ronald Reagan's surprise announcement in March that he wanted a major effort to create defenses against intercontinental ballistic missiles that would "give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete."

The changes include the following:

• Switching research emphasis from long-wavelength chemical lasers, created by combustion, to short-wavelength lasers, created by electrical or nuclear sources.

• Increasing funds for defensive weapons such as the Excalibur program promoted by Dr. Edward Teller, in which powerful X-ray lasers are created by a nuclear explosion.

• Transferring the navy's mid-infrared advanced chemical laser to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, where it will be used to test the vulnerability of U.S. weapons systems.

• Establishing a \$25-million laser test range for the air force, army and navy at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

The administration's particle-beam program for fiscal 1984 remains unchanged, except for an additional \$7 million for the army to work on a neutral-beam technology. The program, designed to develop an electronic beam from a test accelerator, is lagging behind the laser research, according to Pentagon officials.

"We have proof of concept with lasers," an official said, "and know they will work" in an anti-ballistic-missile system. The questions about lasers, the official added, were whether they would be lethal and affordable.

With particle beams, however, "we don't know if we can form a beam" that can destroy an incoming missile.

There has been much talk in recent days that Mr. Aquino's brother, Agapito, 44, should replace him.

Meanwhile, the fear of polarization has infected political discussion. Interviews with politically active students, Catholic seminarians and community organizers revealed deep cynicism about the democratic opposition and sympathy, in some cases, for the New People's Army, the military wing of the banned Communist Party.

The guerrillas, Mr. Adaza said, had made significant inroads in his area during the past decade. Of opposition politics after Mr. Aquino's death, he said, "nothing will be the same after this."

ing missile or warhead, the official said.

More changes are expected after a committee established by the Pentagon and headed by Dr. James Fletcher, former head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, reports to Mr. Reagan next month.

The Fletcher group of scientific experts, formed shortly after the president's March speech, is analyzing laser and particle-beam technologies and whether feasible missile defenses could be created from them.

A second Pentagon study group, headed by Dr. Fred Hoffman of the Institute for Defense Analysis, is looking into the potential impact of such futuristic weapons on arms control negotiations and relations with allies and possible responses by the Soviet Union.

Concern has been expressed among the NATO allies in Europe that Mr. Reagan's plan could result in protecting the U.S. mainland from nuclear attack while the Europeans would remain exposed to Soviet medium-range missiles.

Questions have also been raised about how such a plan would apply to existing agreements prohibiting attacks from space and limiting development of anti-ballistic-missile systems.

■ Space Command Proposal

Fred Hiatt of The Washington Post reported:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff will

decide within the next four to six weeks whether to recommend the creation of a unified, four-service command for military activities in space, according to air force officials who are pushing the idea.

The unified command would coordinate all space activities for the air force, army, navy and marines, reflecting the growing importance of space for U.S. military endeavors.

However, the navy opposes the proposal and plans to create its own space command in Dahlgren, Virginia, on Oct. 1. The interservice rivalry on the issue reflects traditional competition for defense dollars as well as differing priorities on how space should be used.

U.S. Is Likely to Maintain Key Role At Military Training Base in Panama

William D. Montalbano

Los Angeles Times Service

PANAMA CITY — In quiet negotiations impelled by mutual security concerns, the United States and Panama have agreed in principle to keep open a key inter-American military training base in the former Canal Zone.

The agreement will allow the U.S. Army to maintain a major say in the administration and direction of a renamed School of the Americas once its physical plant reverts on schedule to Panama next year under the 1978 Panama Canal Treaties.

U.S. Army doctrine, tactics and techniques are part of the school. Courses range from 3 to 45 weeks and cover subject matter ranging from small unit leadership to command and general staff responsibilities.

Enrollment at the school, which is now commanded by a U.S. Army colonel, has nearly tripled since 1980, with a daily average of about 450 students. Of 2,500 students who have completed courses this year, nearly half have come from the army of El Salvador.

Also essentially unchanged will be the faculty, which is comprised of 131 U.S. officers and enlisted men, and 30 Latin American officers, including Panamanian, who have been sent to the school as specialist instructors.

Historically, Panamanian leftists and nationalists have opposed the presence of the school here, calling it a training center for future Latin American dictators.

The school's graduates include four officers who later became president of their countries and nine who later served as either defense ministers, army commanders or chiefs of staff.

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Space Shuttle's Eighth Flight Marked by 'Firsts'

Black Astronaut on Board for Initial Attempt at Night Launch and Landing

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The first space voyage of a black U.S. astronaut, the space shuttle's first night launch and the first planned night landing of a manned spacecraft will highlight the eighth shuttle flight, scheduled to begin early Tuesday.

The Challenger and its five-man crew are scheduled to leave Earth at 2:15 A.M. Tuesday, the first night launch of a manned U.S. spacecraft since Apollo 17 left for the moon just after midnight on Dec. 7, 1972, a takeoff that was visible to residents 500 miles (804 kilometers) away.

Challenger is to speed six days in space and return Monday night to Edwards Air Force Base in California's Mojave Desert. It is to be the first planned manned landing from space ever attempted in the dark.

Three Soviet cosmonauts made an emergency night landing in a Siberian blizzard almost 10 years ago.

A NASA spokesman said achieving the night liftoff and landing was "very critical" to the shuttle program because it opens up the possibility of scheduling many future missions after dark."

The weather usually is better at night at Cape Canaveral, where there are frequent thunderstorms during summer days, the spokesman said.

Starting in January with Flight 11 most shuttle landings will be at the Cape runway.

This will be Challenger's third flight; the other five shuttle flights were made by Columbia. The flight will be commanded by Captain Richard H. Truly of the navy. He was the co-pilot in November 1981 on the second shuttle mission.

The rest of the crew includes the pilot, Commander Daniel C. Brandenstein of the navy, and three mission specialists. Lieutenant Commander Dale A. Gardner of the navy, Dr. William E. Thornton and Lieutenant Colonel Guion S. Bluford 2d of the air force, who will become the first black U.S. astronaut in space.

A Cuban, Amaldo Tamayo Menor, became the first black in space when he flew with two Soviet cosmonauts in 1980.

On the last shuttle mission, in June, Sally K. Ride became the first American woman in space.

For Colonel Bluford, 40, a fighter pilot in the Vietnam War, special

pressure is building as the launch approaches. He is perhaps the most reluctant of the four blacks in the astronaut program to talk publicly about his role.

"The four of us never talk about my being first," Colonel Bluford said. "We all recognize that somebody's got to play this role, just like Sally had to be the first woman. It's never been something I've been running after, and it may even be better to be second or third, because then you can enjoy the experience a little more."

Colonel Bluford's job is to help deploy a \$43-million communications and weather satellite built by Ford Aerospace Co. for the government of India. The satellite is scheduled to be pushed out of the shuttle's cargo bay into orbit early Wednesday morning as Challenger crosses the equator over the South Atlantic.

The early-morning liftoff time Tuesday is dictated by the need to release the satellite into a precise "keyhole" above the equator within radio range of a tracking station at Hassan, India.

The satellite is intended to allow the Indian government to broadcast radio and television to more than 100,000 villages. It also will permit telephone communications

for the first time among remote regions of northern and southern India.

On their last four days in space, the astronauts are expected to perform a variety of experiments, including exercising the shuttle's 30-foot (15-meter) robot arm, which is built to deploy and retrieve satellites in space.

On this flight, the arm's elbow, wrist and shoulder joints are supposed to manipulate a huge aluminum structure, the Payload Flight Test Article. The test article, which weighs 8,500 pounds (3,863 kilograms) and looks like the world's largest dumbbell, is designed to demonstrate how well the arm can move heavy objects in space.

The astronauts are also scheduled to conduct the first space communication with the \$100-million Tracking and Data Relay Satellite, left in orbit on the sixth shuttle flight last April.

The communications satellite must be in working condition if the \$1-billion Spacelab built by the European Space Agency is to fly on the next shuttle flight, scheduled for Oct. 28. So many astronomical instruments aboard Spacelab will need a rapid flow of communications to and from Earth that only



The five crew members for the eighth voyage of the space shuttle are: Navy Captain Richard H. Truly, center, who is the flight commander; Navy Commander Daniel C. Brandenstein, left, pilot; Navy Lieutenant Commander Dale A. Gardner and Dr. William E. Thornton, in the back row, and Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Guion S. Bluford 2d.

allowed to see. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration does not want shuttle pilots to be confused by automobile headlights as they attempt to zero in on the runway at Edwards Air Force Base.

The shuttle has no landing lights because they would be burned up by the heat of re-entry.

Big Cocaine Year Is Cutting Prices In Southeast U.S.

United Press International

MIAMI — The southeastern United States is flooded with cocaine, according to a drug enforcement official, and the supply is cutting "wholesale" prices drastically.

"It's mind-boggling," said Philip Jordan, deputy chief of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, in referring to the increased supply.

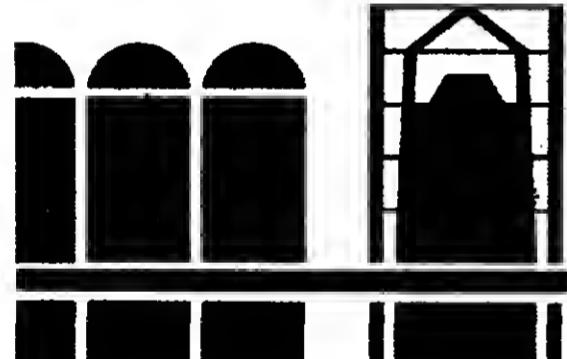
Law enforcement authorities say the current bountiful crop of coca leaves, which are refined into cocaine, was caused by South American growers' ambitious planting three years ago.

As a result, wholesale cocaine costs have dropped dramatically in recent months, and if that price can be passed on to recreational drug users, more deaths are bound to happen, Charles Wetli, the assistant Dade County medical examiner, told The Miami Herald in an article published Monday.

In the past two years the price of the drug in Miami has fallen 50 percent, from up to \$60,000 a kilogram in August 1981 to less than \$30,000 a kilo now. The purity of street cocaine is also on the rise, further endangering users, Mr. Wetli said.

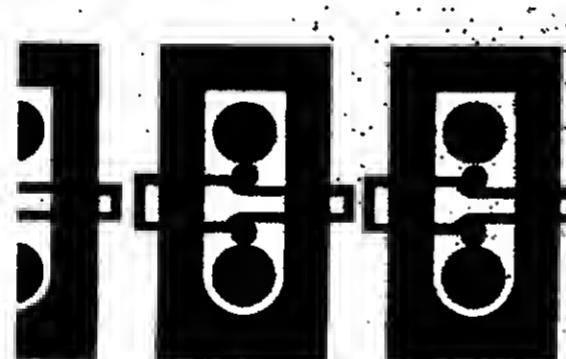
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Machinery, Plant and Systems



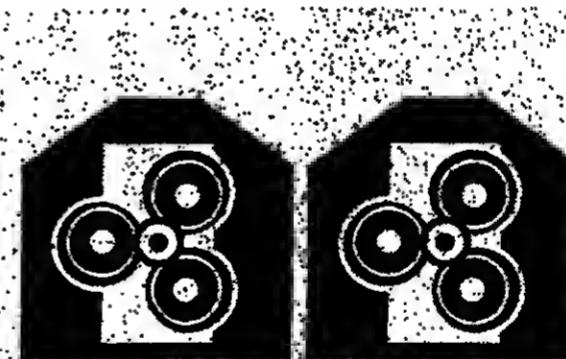
Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



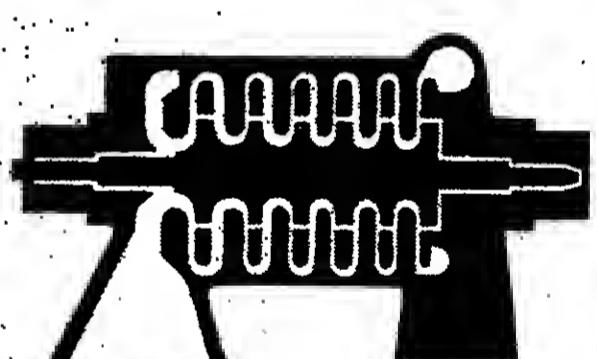
Rolling Mills

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills; strip processing lines.



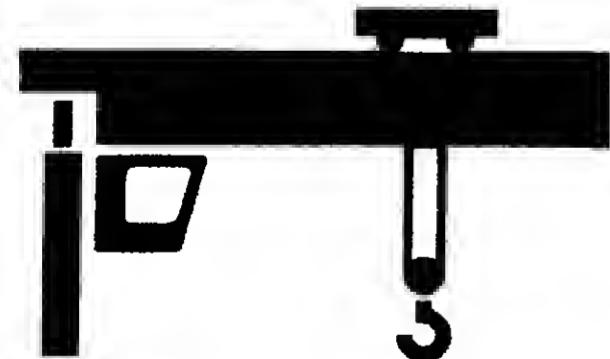
Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



Process Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



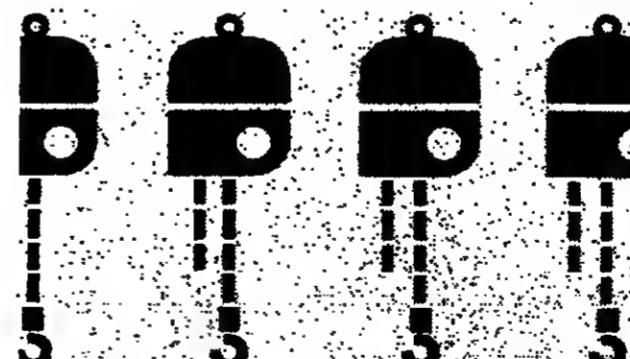
Cranes

Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



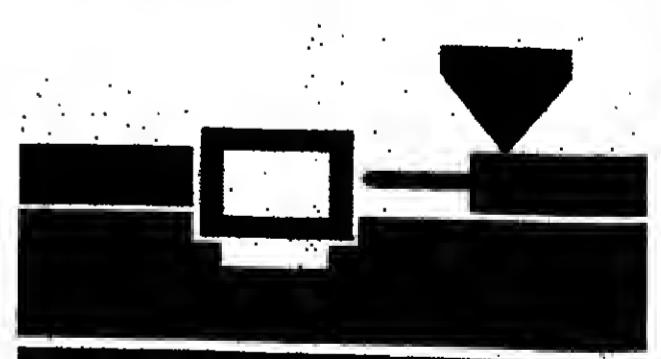
Distribution Systems

Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers and rack feeders.



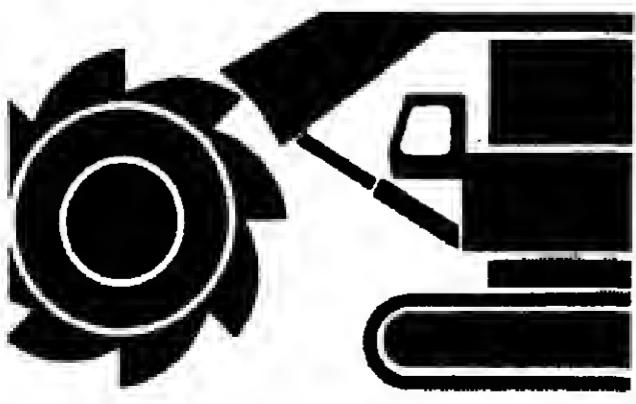
Components

Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



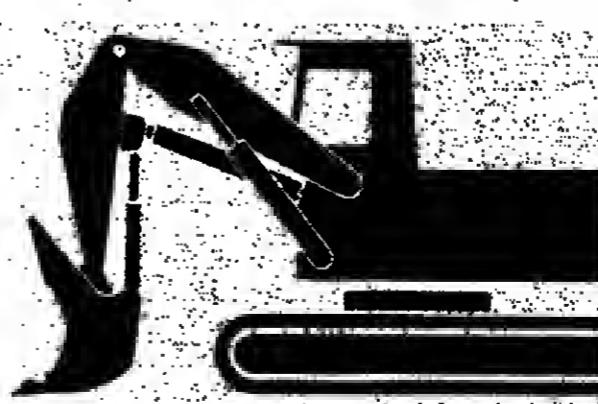
Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



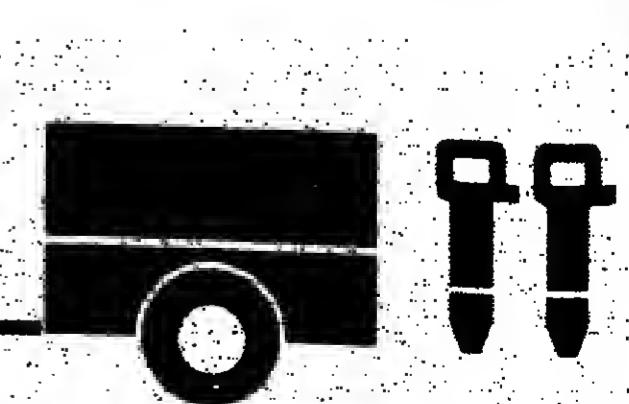
Mining Equipment

Shaft winding equipment, tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Compressed air motors.



Construction Equipment

Hydraulic excavators up to 21 m³ bucket capacity, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers up to 12 m paving width.



Pneumatic Systems

Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.

U.K. Police Look to Universities for Their Future Leaders

New York Times Service

LONDON — Gaynor Andrews, 21, received a law degree at Oxford University in June. She now spends 18 hours a day marching, attending lectures, running races, polishing shoes and pressing the uniform that she will wear when she finishes her training for the West Midlands Police.

Robin Merrett, 23, earned a law degree last year from London University's University College. He is now a policeman on the crime-ridden streets around Piccadilly Circus, not far from the libraries of his alma mater.

They are examples of the growing number of students from elite British universities who have decided to join the police after graduation. There are now 3,438 college-educated officers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They account for

about 2 percent of the police forces, a substantial increase over the late 1960s, when 128 college-educated police officers comprised only one-tenth of 1 percent of the forces.

Today, Britain's police forces receive job applications from more than 1,000 university students each year at graduation time, and they turn away several hundred.

The 44 police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland hire more university graduates than all but the largest British companies and the government health services, according to Superintendent Michael Gray, who administers the graduate entry project. The project is a fast-promotion program established in 1968; this year, 1,566 college students applied for the program, compared with 319 in 1978, according to Mr. Gray.

The program accepts about 25 recruits each year and normally promotes them to the rank of inspector in 5 or 6 years instead of the usual 12 to 15 years. The graduates spend one year at a special police college in southern England called Bramshill.

"We are looking for talented young officers to provide leadership within the service," Mr. Gray said. By October 1982, there were 170 officers serving in the forces under the plan.

Many more college graduates enter the police forces by the traditional route. Last year, 1,313 applicants failed to gain admission under the graduate entry program. Of these, 721 were invited to join police forces as regular recruits and 431 of them accepted the offer.

The graduate entry scheme is overly

elitist," said Chief Inspector David Jackson, the program's assistant administrator. The program seems to have helped stimulate student interest in the police, according to Bill Kirkman, secretary of the careers service at Cambridge University.

"In the mid-60s very few graduates showed any interest in the police," Mr. Kirkman said. "The introduction of the graduate entry scheme put the police on the map. It was a positive affirmation that the police were a serious recruiter of graduates."

Economic motives also appear to be a factor, especially at a time when 12.5 percent of all college-educated youths face unemployment after graduation. After two years in the service, graduates can expect to earn more than the average member of the labor force.

As Turkey's Election Approaches, Military Moves Against the Press

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — The military government has recently taken a series of actions against Turkish newspapers and journalists in what appears to be a tightening of press controls before parliamentary elections scheduled for November.

Istanbul martial law authorities closed the influential conservative daily *Tercuman* on Aug. 10 for an indefinite period and on Aug. 16 scored the same measure against the centrist daily *Miliyet*, which was allowed to reappear on Saturday while court action was initiated against two columnists, Metin Toker and Teoman Erer.

Last weekend, the Istanbul martial law prosecutor summoned Mr. Toker and a *Tercuman* columnist, Nazli Ilcak, for questioning along with their news editors.

Mrs. Ilcak, who spent three months in jail last fall because of her campaign to restore democracy in Turkey, was informed that legal proceedings had been initiated against her on charges of inciting the people to rebellion and insulting the government. She could face 18 months to eight years in prison.

Mr. Toker was told that he had been called in for what was described as his infringement of a regulation barring all criticism of National Security Council decisions.

In a recent article, he warned the military authorities that Western organizations such as the European Community and the Council of Europe would not accept Turkey as a real democracy if the new Social Democratic Party were not allowed to take part in the coming elections.

A number of parties have been banned from taking part in the elections.

Meanwhile, a columnist for the leftist daily *Cumhuriyet*, Oktag Akbal, began a three-month sentence in Istanbul's Sagnmecilar prison on Friday for an article published last fall entitled "Our

Duties as Citizens," which criticized the draft constitution. Earlier this year, *Cumhuriyet* was shut for three weeks and its publisher was sentenced to four months in prison.

In another action, the martial law authorities shut the popular political weekly *Nokta* last day without specifying the reason. Some Turkish journalists suggested that the probable motive was a recently published interview with a leader of the conservative True Path Party, which is seen as an offshoot of former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's prohibited Justice Party, and which has been eliminated from the Nov. 6 election.

In general, however, most journalists have recently appeared cautious and subdued, saying that they are waiting for the parliamentary elections and do not want to do anything that would jeopardize them.

When Turkey's military seized power on Sept. 12, 1980, it abolished publications of the radical right and left and kept a close check on the rest of the press through a system of self-censorship.

Legislation was passed banning any criticism of the military leadership and its decisions.

A new press code has been drafted for the postelection period, providing for the seizure of publications prior to distribution and stiff sanctions on journalists, including exclusion from the profession.

Charles S. Murphy, 74, Dies; Aide to Truman, Johnson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Charles S. Murphy, 74, a lawyer who was a White House aide to both Truman and Johnson, died Sunday of a heart ailment in Anne Arundel, Maryland.

He was assistant legislative counsel in the U.S. Senate for 11 years. Then, in 1947, Truman brought him to the White House as an administrative assistant and, in 1950, special counsel to the president.

When Truman left office in 1953, Mr. Murphy entered private law practice but returned to government in 1961 as undersecretary of agriculture.

In 1963, he was named chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and in 1968 he went back to the White House as a counselor to Johnson.

José Bergamin Gutiérrez
SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (UPI)

— José Bergamin Gutiérrez, 87, a

Spanish writer of the so-called Generation of '27, died here Sunday, his family said.

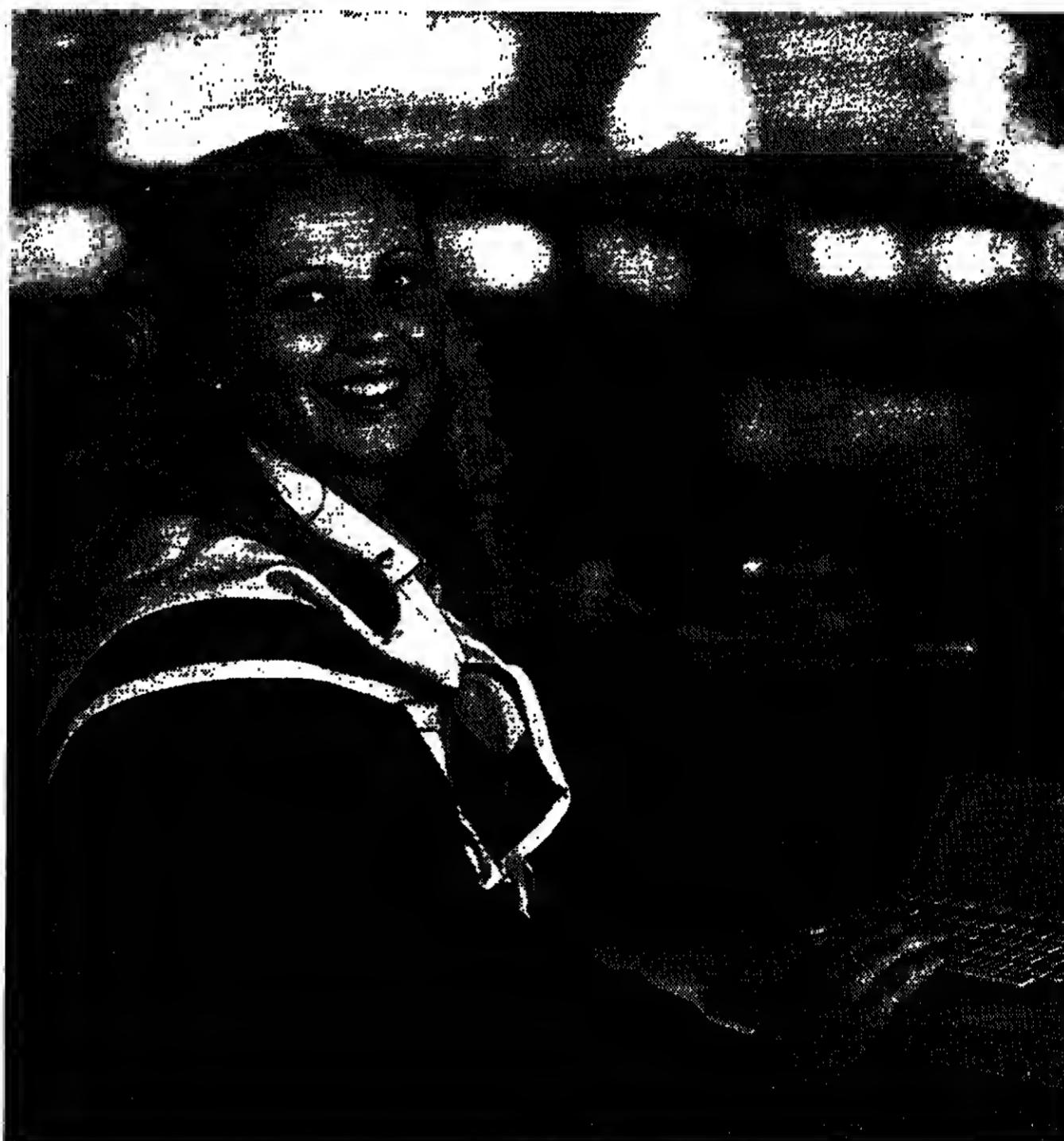
After his first book, "El Cohete y la Estrella," was published in 1923, he wrote several collections of poetry and four more novels: "Tres Escenas en Angulo Recto" (1926), "Caracteres" (1937), "Enemigo que Huve" (1928) and "La Cabeza a Pajaros" (1929). During the Franco era, he had lived abroad for many years. Recently he was working on his memoirs.

English Mansion Burglarized
Reuters

LONDON — Thieves have stolen jewelry worth more than £1 million (\$1.5 million) from a country home in Midhurst owned by a Jordanian multimillionaire, Taj Hajar. The police said it was the biggest robbery from a private house in Britain.

"From the ground crew through to the on-flight crew, we really felt that you cared."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



A Russian Conductor Found Hanged in Spain

Reuters

MADRID — The leader of a touring Soviet symphony orchestra has been found dead after a weekend concert in the northern Spanish city of Gijon, Soviet Embassy officials said Monday.

The leaders discussed the fragile nature of political power with the shared understanding that only those who held power can have.

Saturday morning, for example, after they had sat up late the night before talking about the problems of the world and how they would handle them, Mr. Callaghan said with a grin, "I had to pinch myself last night and almost punch the rest of them to remind ourselves that we were no longer in power."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, asked at a news conference how it felt to be out of power and unable to determine French policies, declined to answer before the microphones. A moment later, he drew a reporter aside and whispered with a smile: "How does it feel? About the same way you feel when you write a story that doesn't get in the paper."

The newspaper *El País* quoted police sources as saying Boris Korakov had been found hanging from a belt in his hotel room Saturday night, but the embassy would not comment on the cause of death.

Different as they were politically — Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Callaghan to the left of center, Mr. Ford, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Fraser to the right — the five became friends during their tenure. They clearly enjoyed being together again over the weekend, kidding each other and away from the conference, trading reminiscences in the living room of Mr. Ford's \$2.5-million home nestled among the aspen and fir trees of Beaver Creek, a luxurious new resort near Vail.

Mr. Ford conceived the idea of the gathering two years ago with William J. Barrody Jr., the president of the American Enterprise Institute.

Other guests at the World Forum included former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany, Arthur F. Burns; two economists, Alan Greenspan and Paul W. McCracken; the special U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, and several members of Congress.

One of the dissidents' main complaints is that Fatah is run too autocratically by Mr. Arafat and his aides and that the views of the militants are not taken into account.

The Central Committee also reviewed the situation of Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories and in refugee camps in Lebanon. The conference participants from private enterprise, who paid \$4,000 each to attend, included the

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Folly in High-Tech

The Pentagon is debating how far the next generation of arms should depend on highly computerized systems, which are capable of scanning the battlefield and devastating the enemy with precisely aimed missiles. That the debate is taking place at all reflects the Pentagon's reluctance to learn from experience.

No one disputes the need for better conventional weapons that, some experts conclude, might permit a delay in wartime decisions to use nuclear arms. But in developing such weapons, it is folly to let high technology become an end in itself.

High technology can help or hinder military effectiveness. The Pentagon has repeatedly used it to enhance qualities that are of marginal importance to real combat. It has focused the design of major weapons systems on high-tech means of engaging the enemy at vast distances, at the cost of degrading performance under combat conditions.

Planes and ships, for example, have extremely powerful radars to spot the enemy way off. But the radars, like searchlights in the dark, emblazon the sender's position to the enemy. That is what happened in the Falkland war when Argentina sank the British HMS *Hermes* with an Exocet missile.

Since there is no reliable means, beyond visual distance, of distinguishing friendly planes from foes, pilots often wait for targets to come into view before firing. But at such close range, cannon or simple heat-seeking missiles are the better weapons.

These accounted for almost all the kills made by Israeli pilots during the war in Lebanon. The U.S. Air Force's costly new radar missiles contributed little or nothing in the Israelis' rout of the Syrian air force.

On land too, great effort has been made to

engage the enemy at the greatest distances, even though most combat occurs at much shorter range. The Pentagon loses sight of the factors that count in real battles in other ways.

The Navy elects to build nuclear attack submarines instead of diesel-electrics, which are quieter and cost a fourth as much. The Air Force prefers supersonic planes and bombers to aircraft that can fly slowly enough to support ground troops. The Army chose to build the hot-rod M-1 tank instead of doing what the Israelis did: improve the old M-60 so well that it smashed the Syrians' Soviet-supplied T-72s — the tanks that were the M-1's *raison d'être*.

Some "smart" weapons seem downright dumb. The Army's Copperhead artillery shell is meant to kill tanks by riding along a reflected laser beam. The soldier who aims the laser at the tank can be instantly detected by the night-vision devices standard on Soviet tanks, so must hold the beam on the tank for 13 seconds, a suicidal task.

Tactical flexibility and initiative are what compensate for the U.S. Army's numerical inferiorities in Europe, as against the centralized rigidity of the Soviet command structure. How better to destroy that advantage than by forcing all decisions on a battlefield through central computers? How more certainly to guarantee fiasco than by relying on sensors that are bound to be confused in the chaos of battle and "smart" weapons likely to work one-tenth as well as the contractor promises?

As shown in Lebanon and the Falklands, wars are won by tactics and training, not complex gadgets. When the internal goals of military bureaucracies make tactics subordinate to technology, high-tech weapons may mean only weak defense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Athletes Aren't Cattle

Accomplished athletes from several nations have been stripped of medals won at the Pan American Games in Caracas. They flunked new, improved tests designed to catch "dairy" competitors — common parlance for those who have used prohibited drugs, notably the male hormone testosterone and related steroids thought to facilitate more intensive training and muscle development. Several more competitors left rather than risk expulsion. Olympic officials plan to use testing equipment at least as sensitive and to be just as strict in enforcing the drug prohibitions in 1984.

But why all the fuss? If competition and winning are so important to the athletes and in national prestige, what is wrong with juicing up the players a little bit so that they give the most their bodies and minds can produce? After all, everyone does it, say some U.S. athletes defensively. The East Germans are notorious in this regard, having been fast off the starting block in both good and bad uses of high-tech sports training.

The romantic ideal of the unspoiled human machine seems a bit out of place in today's athletics industry. It is hardly an unambiguous

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Begin's 'Resignation'

Begin's resignation may lead to an indefinite postponement of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, at least until Lebanese factions reach an agreement through U.S. efforts.

It may, on the other hand, renew Israeli fears of getting involved in Lebanon's local strife, and push the new government in Israel to withdraw immediately from Lebanon, turning it again into a belt.

It would be disaster if the Israelis withdraw now while Gemayel is having problems convincing the Druze to let his army take over.

— Al Ahram (Cairo).

During the six years that Mr. Menachem Begin has been prime minister of Israel his departure from that office has been frequently and heartily desired by most of the foreign leaders who have had to deal with him, from the president of the United States down.

The outside world in general has seen him as a very obstinate man whose determination to incorporate the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip into Israel has thwarted any hope that the Sadat initiative would develop into a general Arab-Israeli peace, while his obsession with the threat in Israel's security from the PLO has led to the devastation of much of Lebanon and to Israel's seemingly inextricable entanglement there.

The Arabs failed in exploit the moment of opportunity which last year's Israeli blunders offered them. The Reagan administration has now abandoned any serious effort to persuade

Israel to keep the West Bank available as a Palestinian homeland.

No such effort can now be expected before the U.S. presidential election in November 1984 and by then so many Israelis will be living in the West Bank that no Israeli government is likely to contemplate withdrawing from it.

Mr. Begin can afford to retire, for it no longer makes any immediate difference who his successor is.

— The Times (London).

What Andropov Offers

If indeed the Soviet Union were, as Mr. Andropov has suggested, to "liquidate" some of its SS-20 missiles pointed at Western Europe, that would be the first serious act of disarmament for 20 years.

Mr. Andropov has cleared up a serious ambiguity because although the offer to remove SS-20s from the European theater is not new, the offer to destroy them is new. But the central Soviet requirement remains, and that is that the British and French [nuclear] forces should be included on the Western side in any agreement which seeks parity in Europe.

The effect would be, however, to lock Britain and France into the treaty system as they have not been locked before. Any increase by them in total firepower would entitle the Soviet Union to a corresponding increase. For NATO to go insisting that British and French forces have no bearing on the balance within Europe is an increasingly untenable position.

— The Guardian (London).

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FROM OUR AUG. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Tsar in New York

NEW YORK — On the deck of the *Helmuta*, flagship of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Rear Admiral Franklin S. Hastings was invested with the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus, by decree of the Tsar of all the Russians, in recognition of his services as President of the Russian Symphony Society of New York. Commodore Frank Jay Gould tendered the hospitalities of the flagship for the occasion, and the *Helmuta*, with a party of guests, steamed away from the New York Yacht Club anchorage at East Twenty-Third Street, Baron Schuppenbach, the Russian Consul general, placed the jeweled order and its ribbon about the neck of Mr. Hastings. Toasts were drunk to President Roosevelt and to the Tsar.

1933: Church Challenges Nudism

PARIS — To combat nudism, a "Council of Vigilance" has been formed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy of France. Bishops in Normandy, Brittany and Vendée, where the bathing beaches are filled with swimmers declared to be insufficiently clad, have issued a solemn warning to their flocks against abbreviated bathing suits and nudism. It reads, "Certain of our beaches can no longer be frequented by family groups which desire to instill in their children the love of virtue and of good French taste.... These shocking liberties are joined with the theories and practices of contemporary nudism; together, they constitute a grave danger against which all decent folk must protest and combat."

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France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Direktor de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Lecue, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-385618. Telex 61170.
S.A. capital de 1,000,000 F. RCS Nantaise B 33202126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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More Marines Are Needed To Salvage the Lebanese

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — Seldom since World War II has the world witnessed the death of a country, but that may happen to Lebanon in the next few weeks. Still occupied by Syria and Israel and sliding steadily toward a renewal of its civil war, Lebanon has little time left to prepare itself for the most critical trial of its life as an independent country.

It is time for the U.S. Marines, in larger numbers, to play a role.

Israel has announced it will soon begin to redeploy its forces in Lebanon, thereby evacuating 370 square miles of occupied territory and setting up positions along the Awali River. This has been condemned by Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, as likely to lead in Lebanon's permanent partition. He fears that the new Israeli positions will never change, and that Syria's President Hafez Assad will have no incentive to remove his own 30,000 troops.

That broader diplomatic issue remains moot. What seems clear is that the conflict between rival Christian and Druze forces in the disputed Chouf Mountains will intensify. And in that and other internal strife could come the death blow not just in the current Lebanese government but also to Lebanon's prospects for integrity and independence.

In the 11 months in which he has been president, Mr. Gemayel has tried to reach out to the various elements of Lebanese society's complex tapestry. But handicaps have outweighed hopes. He has effective con-

tral of only a sliver of his country. At every turn the presence of foreign troops has complicated his efforts. The Lebanese armed forces have not yet been fully reformed along lines that would end the traditional ascendancy of Christians over Moslems. And these forces are still short of the equipment and elan needed to control areas to be vacated by Israel while militias of every com-

peting group continue to abound.

Lebanon now has a broad-based cabinet. But the basic structure of government has not taken account of major demographic change.

For a long time the Christian population has been a minority among the Sunni and Shia Moslems and Druze. Thus it has been inevitable that large segments of Lebanese society are challenging the traditional political bargain — that a Maronite Christian should always be president, with other sects in lesser positions. Indeed, the Druze — with no formal place in the bargain — recently detained three Lebanese legislators overnight and closed Beirut airport with artillery fire. They did it to underline their demand that the government be reformed to give them a greater voice in running the country.

Despite Mr. Gemayel's call for national reconciliation, Lebanon's future now depends on a miracle: the willingness of warring clans and religious groups to put national interests above sectarian interests. But, like many miracles, it could be aided by a little outside help.

In this case that means continued U.S. steadfastness in support of Lebanon's independence and integrity, more equipment and training for the Lebanese armed forces and more economic aid.

But it means something even more immediate and vital: an increase in the size of the multinational force now patrolling in Lebanon.

Today these forces are essentially deployed out of harm's way. In effect they do little or nothing to stop the spread of sectarian strife.

There would be great risks in beefing up the multinational force and sending it into the Chouf Mountains and other areas behind departing Israeli forces. The issue is whether Lebanon's future is worth such risks.

Opinion may be divided on that point. But once again Lebanon is not an "island entire unto itself." Today it is also the touchstone of possibilities for progress on larger issues of Arab-Israeli peacemaking. While Lebanon has festered, the West Bank and Gaza have become a sideshow, and President Reagan's peace plan is marking its anniversary with no achievements to validate the investment of presidential prestige and American commitment.

Put simply, as long as Israeli and Syrian forces remain in Lebanon, efforts to resolve Arab-Israeli issues will remain on dead center. The key to achieving such a troop withdrawal is the reality of the two nations between the Jordan and the sea.

Mr. Shultz, now so beleaguered in his office, has placed much hope on his Middle East policy. If he wants to rescue anything from it, he badly needs an infusion of reality.

The New York Times.

The Reagan Mideast Plan Is an Embarrassing Flop

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — A year ago President Reagan launched his plan for a "fresh start" toward peace in the Middle East. Seldom has a major presidential foreign policy initiative so completely failed.

The indigenous problems of the Middle East — the intractable conflicts and hatreds — contributed to the failure of this plan as of others in the past. But this time there was American failure on a large scale, too. U.S. policy was undone by flaws that were embarrassingly obvious: self-deception, ignorance, ineptitude.

The bungling traces back to the weeks before Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, when Alexander Haig was secretary of state. From his nods and winks Ariel Sharon, then Israel's defense minister, knew there would be no serious U.S. objection as he turned what looked like a limited operation into a large-scale war. As a result of that war, Israel has been trapped in a Lebanese quagmire — and so has the Reagan administration. Its response has been to make a freeze on settlements that it finally decided not to join the Reagan initiative.

The administration's latest achievement, a truly amazing one, has been to anger King Hussein. It did this by vetoing a United Nations Security Council resolution that opposed Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank. The king, in an interview published in the Los Angeles Times, called the veto "very dangerous and shocking."

The Camp David agreements had

incorporated UN resolutions condemning the acquisition of territory by war, the king said, and a key proposal of the Reagan plan itself was a freeze on settlements. To turn around suddenly and say that these activities, the taking of people's land, could be construed as legal is something very, very serious."

There is no easy way to solve the problem of the West Bank. But the United States could maintain a measure of dignity and consistency. U.S. policy for 35 years is based on an understanding that remains correct.

Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, explained it recently:

"Partition was not a diplomatic accident when it carried Israel to statehood.... It was the expression

of an authentic and immutable duality in the human landscape of the territory between the river and the sea. There are two nations, not one, in that area, so that any unitary political structure is bound to be coercive, if not morally fragile."

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With the Reagan plan dead and presidential elections coming, there can be no bold American diplomacy. But the United States could press for a revival of talks on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank: a concept that is at least a faint hope toward the reality of the two nations between the Jordan and the sea.

Mr. Shultz, now so beleaguered in his office, has placed much hope on his Middle East policy. If he wants to rescue anything from it, he badly needs an infusion of reality.

The New York Times.

The Rules According to International Law

By Eugene V. Rostow

PARIS — Cuba and Nicaragua are incorporated UN resolutions condemning the acquisition of territory by war, the king said, and a key proposal of the Reagan plan itself was a freeze on settlements. To turn around suddenly and say that these activities, the taking of people's land, could be construed as legal is something very, very serious."

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Just as puzzling was the administration's policy of totally ignoring Syria's demand that Hafez Assad be allowed to sell the Regan peace plan for

obviously proper. Similarly, Libya's assistance to rebels against the government of Chad is universally condemned as aggression, whereas French and United States help to the government of Chad is considered normal.

These rules of international law, reaffirmed in the United Nations Charter, reflect the nature of states and conditions necessary for their cooperation in the hazardous environment of the state system. Many international commissions have attempted to establish exceptions to the rules in order to legitimize use of force in behalf of causes which particular states are attached — notably, "socialism" and "national liberation" and "self-determination."

These efforts have failed because no state will support a rule that might be invoked to restrict its right of collective self-defense or to justify a guerrilla attack from a neighbor's territory against itself.

One great advantage of basing our foreign policy explicitly on international law is the neutrality of the law. The rules of law on the international use of force rest on a policy of preserving the state system in which every state has an equal and overwhelming interest. International law does not protect the "status quo"; it establishes procedures for encouraging peaceful change. It says nothing about the right of a people to

ARTS / LEISURE

Women Singers and Rock 'n' Roll Trends

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To be trendy or not to be trendy is a question that presents itself every time a pop star decides to make a new album. For the generation of singers who became big stars during the 1970s, when the record industry was fat and confident, that question is particularly vexing. In the leaner '80s, a commercially "off" album can sugar the end of a big-time recording career.

The question of trendiness unfortunately pertains more to women than to their male counterparts. Where men like Stevie Wonder, the Rolling Stones, Marvin Gaye, Daryl Hall & John Oates and Prince produce their own records, it's almost axiomatic that a female star needs a male producer — the musical equivalent of Halston, Valentino or Galanos — to make her fashionably presentable. Adding to the pressure is rock's sexual double standard about age. By the age of 35, most women recording stars have begun to lose the mass audience that buys most records. The top male stars, on the other hand, can continue indefinitely. But the only way to keep a female star bankable, the conventional wisdom goes, is to keep her career afloat with hit singles. And most hit singles are tailored to fit very narrow specifications of style and sound. That sort of tailoring is the producer's job.

The latest albums by Donna Summer, Diana Ross, Bette Midler and Carly Simon are all strongly influenced by this sort of marketing calculation. Yet the best artist-producer matches often go awry in the recording studio, while other, less box-office-oriented teams can strike unexpected sparks.

Donna Summer's recent roller-

coaster career is a case in point. After the disappointing commercial performance last year of her elaborate Quincy Jones-produced album, "Donna Summer," the career of the former queen of disco was considered over. Yet Summer's newest album, "She Works Hard For The Money" (Mercury), has defied the naysayers by becoming a substantial hit. The new album, furthermore, flaunts the singer's recently adopted fundamentalist Christianity, which was commonly considered to be a crushing career liability. "He's a rebel and you may not like his looks or his style. But he's faster than light and he can walk a miracle mile," goes one of her song lyrics. "He" is unmistakably Jesus. In "Woman," the singer turns fundamentalist preacher upholding male "control" of women.

The album's title song and first hit single from it is a pointed refutation of Summer's lubricious disco image, celebrating the humble, virtuous life of a waitress in a diner.

Donna Summer's transformation from voluptuous diva into Christian servant would seem insufferably coy were it not for the passionate conviction of her singing. Her rich theatrical soprano has never sounded warmer and more confident. Summer's producer, Michael Omartian, who shares her fundamentalist beliefs, has sympathetically underlined her enthusiasm with streamlined synthesizer-based arrangements fleshed out with lusty horns.

Diana Ross hasn't been so fortunate. After the inexplicably self-produced album, "Silk Electric," she had to seek outside help. On her new album, "Ross" (RCA), five of the songs were recorded with Stevie Dan's producer, Gary Katz, and two others with the pop-soul star Ray Parker. A meticulously sophis-

ticated craftsman whose characteristic sound is elegantly pointillistic, Katz has poised Ross in a remote, high-fashion aural environment. The album's commercially unsucces-

ful first single, "Pieces of Ice," represents synthesizer pop at its most subtle and seductive, but the arrangement submerges the singer's ready soprano just enough to blur an already fragile sense of personality. Michael McDonald's "That's How You Start Over" and Donald Fagen's "Love Will Make It Right" are similarly exquisite in their aural detail, but almost any female voice could have been fitted into the settings. By stifling Ross's most pronounced characteristic — her brittle, sweet sentimentality — these settings are actually too tasteful to hit the commercial bullseye.

Bette Midler's "No Frills" (Atlantic) also involved a trade-off between technical perfection and personality. Midler has always longed to be admired not simply as a comic entertainer but as a rock singer. But a range of vocal problems — frequent hoarseness, unsteady pitch and a limited range — stood in her way. Midler has worked hard to overcome her limitations, however, and the improvement can be heard on "No Frills." But is it really an improvement?

Produced by Chuck Plotkin, who has worked on Bruce Springsteen's recent albums, "No Frills" contains the most technically polished vocal performances of Midler's recording career. She offers scrappy, sassy renditions of Marshall Crenshaw's "Favorite Waste of Time" and the Rolling Stones' "Beast of Burden"; and the Barry Manilow-Cynthia Weil-Tom Snow ballad "All I Need to Know" boasts an appealingly smooth, perfectly controlled pop-gospel performance.

But while Midler may have achieved a technical perfection of sorts, she has won it at the expense of the uporous, free-spirited personality that is the essence of her performing style. Midler's flaws were nothing compared to the sheer excitement she created. On "No Frills," Midler sings in four distinctly different voices. While all four voices are technically serviceable, they sound so carefully manufactured as to be only marginally related to the tumultuous personality behind them.

On "Hello Big Man" (Warner Brothers), Carly Simon's first album of original material in several years, the singer's personality shines brightly in all its interesting contradictions. Working once again with the jazz vibist and producer, Mike Mainieri, Simon has found an up-to-date but flexible smalt style for this collection of folk-pop songs and reggae novelties. These mainstream folk-pop studio arrangements, infected with jazzy horns and edged with synthesizer, gently accentuate Simon's big, sensuous voice.

Simon's songs have always explored erotic love in relatively blunt terms, and on "Hello Big Man," she has focused this concern into a coherent personal philosophy of romantic love. In the title song, Simon wistfully describes her parents' courtship and marriage as though it were a fairy-tale romance with a happily-ever-after ending. The song exalts an urban, sophisticated Tarzan-and-Jane relationship with the "little woman" looking up to the "big man."

Spirited, Simon's best songs

about her own life all partake of this fairy tale. Helplessly entangled by it, the singer reminisces about her life, contemplating old and new loves, alternately boasting about and regretting her triumphs and tribulations. Three song collaborations with Peter Wood — "You Know What to Do," "Men-sch" and "Hello Big Man" — exemplify Simon's gift for breezy, confessional pop songs in which the lyrics stop just short of painful soul-baring. In its amiable pop style, "Hello Big Man" Simon's serious summing-up of a richly hedonistic life.

How well these four albums sell depends largely on whether they spawn hit singles. Out of the four, only Summer's is home free, with its title song high on the charts. Has these four albums competed in advance-listening seminars among the record business cognoscenti, Summer's album would almost certainly have been voted the least likely to succeed. It all goes to show that in the wild world of pop, educated guesses and shrewd marketing decisions can't make hits or make careers. They only help create the right climate for success.

The Associated Press
Carly Simon

Bette Midler

Balanchine's Stamp Still Dominates NYC Ballet

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — George Balanchine may no longer be with the New York City Ballet, but the company is still very much with Balanchine in its splendid style and spirit. That was very evident as it opened a two-week appearance at Covent Garden, through Sept. 3, the first since its great choreographer died last April, and with Jerome Robbins and Peter Martins named ballet masters in chief as Balanchine's successors in charge of the company.

The tour also takes the company for two weeks each to Copenhagen's Tivoli Concert Hall (from Sept. 6) and the Théâtre Musical de Paris (from Sept. 20), but the London date has an extra significance.

It was here, 50 years ago, that Lincoln Kirstein, the company's general director, first met Balanchine, and offered him the practical possibility of forming his own school and company in New York.

What happened since is one of the major achievements of dance history in this century, creating a style of ballet, and successive generations of dancers to perform it, that has consistently produced some of the most joyous dance works of our experience. A Balanchine ballet is like no other, not least because its relationship with the music stems from the choreographer's own practical musicianship as much as his imagination.

Its special character was to be seen within minutes of the first curtain at Covent Garden in "Divertimento No. 15," one of several in the tour repertoire not previously seen here. Mozart's music complemented by solo and ensemble dancing of elegant splendor and poetic formality.

Unfortunately, the company is condemned as a witch on trumped-up charges brought by jealous tradeswomen. When she is chained to a stake and a fire lit under her feet, a prince appears on the stage and orders her freed.

Günther Schneider, one of the actors, said the play is based on an actual incident. He said the group had staged the "witch trial" more than a dozen times around Germany at similar medieval fairs without encountering protests.

Historians trace the witch hunt mania, which claimed thousands of victims in medieval Europe, to a papal bull issued in 1483.

More than 100 persons are said to have been executed as witches in Fritztal during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Professor John Bach of the University of Newcastle in New South Wales said the Dutch collection was ready to be transported back to the Netherlands and would be in an exhibition in Amsterdam in October 1984.

The women, who identified themselves as feminists from the Fritztal area of northern Hesse, left the square after the organizers said the play was canceled.

Two hours later, the group agreed to restage the play before an audience of 2,500 spectators.

In the play, a young woman is condemned as a witch on trumped-up charges brought by jealous tradeswomen. When she is chained to a stake and a fire lit under her feet, a prince appears on the stage and orders her freed.

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In the play, a young woman is condemned as a witch on trumped-up charges brought by jealous tradeswomen. When she is chained to a stake and a fire lit under her feet, a prince appears on the stage and orders her freed.

Günther Schneider, one of the actors, said the play is based on an actual incident. He said the group had staged the "witch trial" more than a dozen times around Germany at similar medieval fairs without encountering protests.

Historians trace the witch hunt mania, which claimed thousands of victims in medieval Europe, to a papal bull issued in 1483.

More than 100 persons are said to have been executed as witches in Fritztal during the 16th and 17th centuries.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the Closing on Wall Street

12 Month

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(Continued from Page 7)

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

U.S. Soybean-Futures Prices Soar As Drought Shrivels Size of Crop

NEW YORK — There is no better illustration of the disaster engulfing the U.S. soybean crop than the soaring futures prices of the last two months. Since July 1, the spot September soybean futures have jumped to \$9.33 a bushel from \$6.50.

By comparison, futures prices of corn, the largest crop in the United States, have advanced to \$3.60 from \$2.85, also based on the spot futures contract. Each one-cent move in corn or soybean futures adds \$30 for a contract of 5,000 bushels, and so the value of the September soybean contract soared \$16,750, and so the spot corn futures rose \$750.

The oil and meal made from the buff-colored, pea-size soybean are essential ingredients in a multitude of food and industrial items. For example, the oil is a key ingredient in margarine, mayonnaise, cooking and salad oils, plastics and paints. The meal is a vital protein supplement in feed rations for all kinds of livestock, from cattle to poultry.

An efficient soybean processor in convert the standard 60-pound bushel of beans into 11 pounds of oil and 48 pounds of meal. Hardly any beans are used in their natural state, except as seed.

"The soybean crop is no less a disaster than the corn crop this season," said Edward L. Sterling, an oilseeds specialist at A.C.L.I. International Commodity Services. "Our field experts tell us that while the crop may appear green and mature, unlike the reared-looking corn, the beans are shriveled or filled with buckshot-size beans."

The lack of rain has driven price insects, other insects and vermin to seek whatever moisture they could from the normally moist pods in many soybean-growing regions, Mr. Sterling said, adding: "We reckon that if things don't get much worse, we may see a bean crop of 1.5 billion bushels compared with 2.5 billion last year. The country consumes about 80 million bushels of bean products a month. Luckily, the country had a record carryover of 455 million bushels from last year because our foreign customers have been short of dollars and credit."

The five-year grain agreement signed last week by the United States and the Soviet Union permits the Soviet Union to buy soybeans and bean products, as well as grain. Chicago traders reported last week that Soviet buyers have been buying futures to lock up projected bean and bean product requirements. As a result, the total supply as of Wednesday, when the statistical soybean crop year ends, could be much lower than the 90 billion bushels estimated.

One Forecast of Cut Leads to Another

"The trade should have a clearer picture of the disaster on Sept. 12, when the Agriculture Department issues its crop estimates, based on Sept. 1 conditions," Mr. Sterling said.

"Whenever a September crop report shows a reduction from the August estimate," he said, "you can be almost certain that the October survey will show an even lower supply. Why? Because after Sept. 1, the bean crop can only get worse."

Given this situation, Mr. Sterling forecast bean-futures prices between \$10.50 and \$12.50 in the first quarter of 1984. The record bean-futures price, \$12.95 a bushel, was set in June 1972, when President Richard M. Nixon embargoed bean exports because of a threatened shortage.

"But the shortage never developed that year," recalled John Schnittker, who heads a leading agribusiness consulting firm bearing his name in Washington. "The soybean plant has a remarkable ability to withstand drought by becoming dormant during such periods and then bursting back afterward. However, I don't expect much of a bounce this season."

Mr. Schnittker said that there have never been burdensome surpluses or shortages of soybeans and that the current acreage-reduction programs do not apply to this crop. "Still," he added, "we think the nation can get by on a bean crop of 1.6 billion bushels this year, unless Brazil and Argentina have poor harvests next March, because exports of beans and products are not expected to rise, especially at today's prices."

Sherman I. Levin, farm-research chief at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc., Chicago, said last Friday: "The soybean situation is terrible, but there is no cause for panic. Our reports from South America indicate that, all things being equal, the Brazilians should come in with another bean crop of \$51 million bushels, with Argentina also matching their previous crop of 162 million bushels."

These countries are the only other major sources of bean and product exports, but their domestic consumption keeps rising faster than their production each year. By contrast, U.S. domestic use has been declining, although the recent price surge has caused many users to stockpile upbushels, Mr. Levin added.

Friday, the National Soybean Processors Association's weekly report said that bean crushing in the week ended Aug. 24, totalled 18.7 million bushels, up from 16.4 million in the comparable 1982 week. Industry capacity, the trade group said, was 28.7 million bushels a week.

New York Times Service

U.S. Says Trade Gap Widened

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$6.36 billion in July, the third worst monthly deficit on record, the Commerce Department said Monday.

June had a \$4.96-billion deficit.

Total exports earned \$16.6 billion in July, down 2.2 percent from June, while imports cost the United States \$22.99 billion, 4.7 percent above the June level.

The deficit for the first seven months of 1983 grew to \$39.96 billion, compared to \$19 billion during the like period last year.

David Lund, a department trade economist, said the growth of the deficit is "in the range" expected so that 1983 will end with as much as a \$70-billion deficit.

The current record deficit is last year's \$42.7 billion.

"Clearly the dominant factor for the month is the continuing growth of the economy," Mr. Lund said.

He was referring to the way the economic recovery is stimulating the U.S. appetite for foreign-made goods, which was reflected in a record \$17.6-billion bill for imported goods other than oil in July.

People are scrambling for supplies in order to meet production schedules," Mr. Lund said.

The value of imports of oil and related products in July rose 10.4 percent to an adjusted \$5.04 billion from \$4.57 billion in the preceding month. The nation imported 5.5 million barrels a day of oil in July, from the 5.2-million daily average in June. Total oil imports in July rose 10 percent to 17.14 million barrels from 15.8 million barrels in the preceding month.

The average price per barrel was \$29.90, slightly higher than the \$28.85 per-barrel cost in June.

The total deficit in trade with the countries that belong to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was \$804 million in July.

The United States imported \$647.9 million in iron and steel products in July, \$18.9 million more than was spent on overseas steel the month before.

The total nonoil imports went up 3.6 percent in July.

The figures showed that exports to Mexico improved slightly in July but were still running at only slightly more than half of what had been typical before that country experienced its extreme financial difficulties.

The drop in our sales to Mexico has been greater than the total decline in export sales to Western Europe from 1981," Mr. Lund said.

The trade deficit with Japan alone was almost a third of the deficit overall, \$2.01 billion.

The nation's trade position is in deficit this year even after the typically strong trade in services is added to the trade in merchandise.

The surplus in the trade of food in July slipped only \$2.2 million from the June level, to \$1.57 billion.

The trade deficit with Western Europe in July widened to \$320 million from \$215 million.

Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets were closed in Britain and Hong Kong Monday for holidays.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 29, excluding bank service charges

	£	DM	FRF	HL	GBP	ILS	SEK	USD	
Amsterdam	2.002	4.469	111.04	37.185	5.177	—	5.509	137.72	31.075
Brussels	5.02	8.655	20.11	6.6795	3.3605	17.967	—	24.738	5.58
Copenhagen	2.0655	4.0175	—	33.223	1.677	49.35	—	122.85	27.74
London	1.4003	2.977	54.91	199.39	—	33.39	29.495	734.22	146.78
New York	—	1.9715	5.727	0.1238	0.0028	5.227	0.0215	0.452	0.7024
Paris	0.8715	1.267	301.12	—	5.042	248.87	1.477	—	37.65
Stockholm	2.1785	3.3607	81.34	27.00	1.128	72.45	4.075	—	10.25
Tokyo	1.2411	2.2728	8.2518	1.2131	0.1205	4.245	0.2709	1.2094	10.125
Vienna	1.0404	2.3076	8.4505	1.2144	0.1205	4.245	0.2709	1.2094	10.125

Dollar Values

	Per £	Per DM	Per FRF	Per ILS	Per GBP	Per SEK	Per USD
Australia	1.1943	N.A.	1.0187	—	0.6445	2.145	—
Austria	1.1943	N.A.	1.0187	—	0.6445	2.145	—
Bahrain	0.8715	1.267	301.12	—	5.042	248.87	1.477
Canada	1.2113	2.2728	8.2518	1.2131	0.1205	4.245	0.2709
Denmark	1.2113	2.2728	8.2518	1.2131	0.1205	4.245	0.2709
Finland	1.2113	2.2728	8.2518	1.2131	0.1205	4.245	0.2709
Greece	91.35	0.008	120.89	12.022	N.A.	1.27	—
Hong Kong	—	0.2673	Seudi Riyal	3.6822	0.2722	1.0422	0.3771
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INTEREST RATES

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1%	9.5%	5 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
2%	10 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3%	11 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
4%	12 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
5%	13 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
6%	14 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
7%	15 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
8%	16 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
9%	17 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10%	18 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Interest Rate	5	5	5	5	

BUSINESS BRIEFS

West Germany's Cost of Living Rose By 3% in August From a Year Earlier

WIESBADEN, West Germany (Reuters) — West Germany's cost of living in the month to mid-August rose 3 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office said Monday.

The cost of living had risen 2.5 percent in July from a year earlier and 2.4 percent in June.

The cost of living in August increased 0.3 percent from mid-July, the statistics office said, after rising 0.4 percent from the previous month.

Economists in Frankfurt cited the delayed effect of a one-percentage-point rise in the value-added tax in July and gasoline-price increases for the jump in the inflation rate.

French Retail Prices Climb by 0.9%

PARIS (Reuters) — French retail prices in July were up 9.4 percent from a year earlier, the Statistics Institute said Monday. In June, prices rose 8.8 percent from a year earlier.

Prices were up 0.9 percent from the June level, after a 0.6 percent rise in June from May.

Morocco Oil-Financing Plan Founders

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — A credit package to finance Moroccan oil imports has founders and banking sources said some banks pulled out because of Morocco's announcement of plans to reschedule medium- and long-term debt.

A signing ceremony planned on Friday in Casablanca for the \$200-million, one-year refinancing facility was canceled after some of the 25 international banks involved withdrew, they said.

The state oil company, Marocaine de l'Industrie de Raffinage, was to have received refinancing for 90-day letters of credit for a further 180 days at 3 percent point over the London interbank offered rate, the sources said.

Toyota Is to Halt Assembly in Ireland

OSAKA (Reuters) — Toyota Motor Corp. said it would halt assembly of its small cars in Ireland soon.

Toyota's chairman, Eiji Toyoda, told a press conference Monday that Toyota would switch to export shipments of assembled cars from Japan. Car production at its Irish subsidiary, Toyota (Ireland) Ltd. of Dublin, started 10 years ago. The Irish unit produced 2,800 cars in 1982.

Ford Chief Speaks on GM-Toyota Plan

WASHINGTON (WP) — The proposed joint-production venture of General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. could lead to a rewriting of U.S. antitrust laws, Ford Motor Co.'s chairman, Philip Caldwell, said in an interview.

Mr. Caldwell said in an interview on U.S. television Sunday that while he approved of the idea of cooperation "between companies," there are special circumstances in the GM-Toyota situation which I think puts to the test all of our past interpretations of the antitrust laws." Mr. Caldwell apparently was referring to GM and Toyota's plans to build small cars at an idle GM plant in Fremont, California.

GM, which is the world's largest automaker, and Toyota, which is the world's third largest, between them had more than 50 percent of the new-car market last year, Mr. Caldwell said.

EC Says Industrial Confidence Is Up

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Industrialists have reported rising confidence in business prospects in the European Community, but still high borrowing costs have dampened some of their optimism, the European Commission said Monday.

Industrialists polled across the 10 nations have been more optimistic about business prospects in every month since last September, the commission said.

But while fast-rising confidence in the first four months of 1983 suggested a recovery from recession might be under way, the commission's latest survey in June showed some anxiety among industrialists.

The commission reported disappointed hopes in June of lower interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic, while failing consumer confidence in some countries also explained the slower rise in optimism about economic prospects.

Gulf, Kaiser Aluminum Plan Venture

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Gulf Oil Corp. and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said Monday they have entered into an agreement to form a specialty-chemicals partnership.

Terms and conditions of the agreement were not disclosed, but the transaction was expected to be completed by October.

The parties in the partnership are Gulf's Harshaw Chemical Co., based in Cleveland, and Kaiser's Filtral Corp., based in Los Angeles.

Combined annual sales of the new partnership are expected to be \$300 million a year,

Industrial Policy Faulted For Its Lack of Analysis

By Karen W. Arenson

New York Times Service

JACKSON HOLE, Wyoming — Industrial policy, the notion of developing government policies to aid particular industries, drew fire from several noted economists here at a three-day symposium on industrial change and public policy.

For the most part, the economists stressed the need for a looser monetary and fiscal policy do their job," said James Tobin, a Yale University professor and a winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science.

The symposium, which was sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, included some 80 participants from labor and management, Wall Street, government and academia. Participants discussed the structural problems that will trouble the U.S. economy after the recession fades, and possible remedies.

"A lot of the motivation for industrial policy won't be there if it's not justified that there are a lack of clear linkages between the actual causes of the industrial deterioration and the intervention being suggested," said Jerry J. Jasinski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Paul R. Krugman, an economics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a former senior staff economist for the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ronald Reagan, said, for example, that although the Japanese had promoted their steel industry, most studies describe the process, but do not really show an improvement that could be attributed to the government promotion.

Although many of the economists rejected industrial policy per se, a number of them did suggest that, in addition to monetary and fiscal policies, there should be supplementary policies, such as labor retraining programs or support for research and development, to deal with some of the economy's continuing problems.

For example, Michael L. Wachter, an economics professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and William L. Wachter, a research economist with the Federal Reserve System, analyzed the problem behind the growing number of displaced workers, slow growth, insufficient research and development and world trade and foreign exchange markets.

Despite this catalog of ills, many of the economists still explicitly rejected the industrial-policy approach, at least as it was outlined by such leading proponents as Felix R. Rohsenow, Robert Reich and Lester Thurow.

Typically, the proponents of industrial policy see the need for government and private investment banks and other programs directly aimed at nurturing particular industries; critics at the conference dismissed the concept as "Popism," and the "Democratic version of supply-side economics."

"At best, it would be ineffectual, and at worst, wrenching," said Lawrence Summers, a Harvard economics professor who recently completed a year as a staff economist with the Council of Economic Advisors.

"This new form of supply-side

economics is potentially more dangerous than the old," he said. "If the government undertakes a more extensive role in the allocation of capital, it is almost inconceivable that the government will give up the role. There is a much greater irreversibility with respect to industrial policy."

What the economists appear to find most distasteful about the industrial-policy approach is that it lacks a rigorous analytical base that shows statistically what the sources of the economy's problems actually are, and what remedies will deal specifically with those areas.

Mr. MacGregor, like Mr. Scargill a stocky, short man, is considered as intense about his work as the union leader. Analysts say Mr. MacGregor is being courted on by the Thatcher government to do more than simply close unprofitable mines, a process that has brought the number of deep mines and open-pit operations to 184 this month, from 223 at the beginning of 1979.

He also must get his 200,000 employees — there were nearly 235,000 at the start of the Thatcher government in 1979 — to settle for a lower wage increase in contract talks this autumn than they might like. The average union pay settlement for all British industries has been about 6 percent this year, slightly above the inflation rate.

Another challenge for Mr. MacGregor, according to analysts, is gaining worker agreement to use advanced equipment in the mines, including computer-controlled mining, that will result in higher production with fewer workers.

Many industry observers say he is also expected to look for opportunities to reorganize the Coal Board into more autonomous units that might someday be sold to private investors as part of Mrs. Thatcher's denationalization program.

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"This new form of supply-side

Rating British Share Analysts

Advisers to Big Investors Brace for Bank's Survey

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — All year long share analysts chum out pronouncements on companies and industries. This week analysts are awaiting the annual judgment of their own work.

On Thursday, Continental Illinois International Investment, a unit of the Chicago-based bank, announces the results of its 10th annual survey of British analysts' performance as judged by pension funds, banks, insurance companies and other institutions.

Few analysts admit that the results matter much. On the other hand, says one, so many analysts ask their institutional friends to lunch at survey time that "you're lucky to find a table."

The rankings are dominated by analysts from stockbroking firms with big research budgets, such as James Capel & Co., Scrimgeour Kemp & Co. and Phillips & Drew. But even such lesser-known firms as Vivian Gray & Co. and Kitcat & Aitken manage to stand out in one or two of the 56 categories.

That an U.S.-owned bank should produce the survey is a coincidence, Continental says.

In 1974, an Englishman named Geoffrey Osmin joined the bank, partly to set up an investment management unit, after working for a brokerage and an investment bank in London. He began calling up his old friends to discuss which analysts were most reliable.

What started out as an informal project grew each year to include more respondents. Last year, 93 institutions filled out the forms.

Continental says it encourages Mr. Osmin to pursue the project, partly because it attracts free publicity. Besides, says Mr. Osmin, the bank wants the information for itself, and the survey pays its own way. The year, pensioners and other interested parties will pay £100 (about \$150) for the survey. Free copies go to respondents as well as some journalists and academics.

Mr. Osmin began his project two years after Continental started publishing its annual survey on U.S. analysts. The U.S. magazine calls it the "All-America Research Team" and depicts them in football uniforms.

No such hoopla attends the plain white reports from Continental. Mr. Osmin never asks Gordon Pepper, the guru of British government bonds, to pose in a cricket uniform.

If they cannot accuse Continental of hype, however, analysts manage to find other criticism. For



Geoffrey Osmin

one thing, they complain, one person at an institution might fill out the whole survey instead of filling it around to the institution's specialists in each area. Mr. Osmin concedes that there is no guarantee but says the surveys tend to be filled out by the right people.

Some analysts also grumble that a small firm might master a niche but be unable to attract the attention of many institutions.

For their part, some institutions deny that they are swayed by the results. "We have our own opinions," says Trevor Pullen, equities director at the portfolio-management unit of Prudential Corp., Britain's biggest investor.

In any case, the survey serves as a bargaining chip for analysts. Coming out on top may not prove an analysts' worth, says Kevin Cammack, who monitors industrial holding companies for Buckminster & Moore, but "it's bloody good news when it comes to salary time."

An analyst below the rank of partner who heads a research team in a fashionable sector, such as electronics, is likely to earn a salary and bonus totaling \$30,000 to \$55,000 (\$45,000 to \$83,000) a year, estimates Stephens Selection, an executive search firm. An analyst midway down the list would be likely to earn \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Along with salaries, Mr. Osmin says, the survey has raised the status of analysts in general. "I think some stockbrokers discovered that lurking in the back room was someone that they hadn't thought much of," he says.

He predicted that no agreement

U.K. Braces for a Possible Showdown Between MacGregor and Coal Miners

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. MacGregor will move into the board's headquarters overlooking the Buckingham Palace gardens at a time when only 42 percent of the Coal Board's output comes from mines that are operated at a profit, according to a recent report by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The report identified 70 under-ground mines as the core of the problem. Most of the 70, which accounted for about 18 percent of the more than 120 million tons mined in fiscal 1982, had losses averaging about \$15 a ton, the report said.

Mr. MacGregor's experience with coal-mining as chief executive in the 1960s of AMAX, a Connecticut-based mining and metals corporation, is likely to bias the Coal Board toward strip mining, analysts say. That was the principal AMAX coal operation during his tenure.

Under a plan agreed to in 1974 to prevent a full-scale strike by approaching closeness with what those in Britain's Northeast call the "softly, softly, capture the monkey" approach. Whether Mr. MacGregor can step up the closings, as he is expected to do, without driving the miners into a strike is the question.

Since the 1974 agreement, one reason for the slow pace — at least until recent months — is that investors in new mines, which create new jobs, have also been held up. In recent years, the Coal Board has been careful to avoid involuntary layoffs.

But the 1974 agreement and a 1977 update expected expanding coal sales, largely as a result of oil price increases. A 1978 government study said that coal demand could reach 170 million tons annually by the end of the century. Mr. MacGregor is expected to look closely at whether such projections should be downgraded as prices for oil and other fuels weaken.

If projections were lowered, that would be another impetus for the Coal Board to accelerate the pace of mine closings.

"I think there will be some sort of confrontation, that the Coal Board wouldn't mind it, and that Mrs. Thatcher will have greater resolve and market conditions on her side now," said the manager of fuel purchasing for one of the Coal Board's major industrial customers.

The market conditions he has in mind include the huge stocks of coal piled up in the past year at the pits and in the yards of the Central Electricity Generating Board, the industry's largest customer, which buys 70 percent of the Coal Board's output. The Coal Board estimates the supply on hand will last over six months.

There are about 30 British companies that purchase most of the coal not earmarked for electricity generation. They have been encouraged to minimize supply problems from a strike by installing multi-fuel boilers that the Coal Board has helped to develop. (So few boilermakers were interested in coal after cheap oil from the Middle East began to flood in during the 1970s that the Coal Board took over much of the development research.)

If there is a confrontation this autumn, perhaps during the contract talks, its impact is bound to be felt far beyond the coal industry. To start with, the miners would most likely rely on fellow unionists, particularly transport workers, to make their strike last quickly and the battle would become the first major test of worker sentiment toward Mrs. Thatcher's government since it was returned to office June 9 with a big majority, including a sizable number of worker votes.



Ian MacGregor

and 10 million tons a year in recent years, according to Malcolm Edwards, the board's director general of marketing. Britain exported 113 million tons annually 60 years ago.

James A. Gray, the president of the association, said that "\$170 million in monthly orders is still only half of what we need for a healthy industry."

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ART BUCHWALD

Baseball's New Sluggers

WASHINGTON — All I know about baseball is what I see on television. And the only thing they show on the news about baseball is managers and players pouring out of the dugout, slugging each other over some question concerning an umpire's call. Baseball owners are now aware that the fans expect at least one good fight on the field or they don't feel they got their money's worth.

It is for this reason that owners have changed their thinking about the type of baseball managers they must hire for their teams.

"Corky, I'm going to have to let you go."

"Why, Mr. Stillwater? The club is in first place in our division, and we've never been playing better ball."

"Have you seen the attendance records for our last 28 games? We haven't filled half the park. Do you know why? Our team doesn't have the fighting spirit."

"How can you say that, Mr. Stillwater? Morale has never been higher and the players are determined to get to the World Series."

"I'm not talking about that kind of fighting spirit. I'm talking about the kind that sells tickets. When was the last time one of the infielders tried to deck a pitcher from the opposing team?"

"I don't approve of that kind of stuff, Mr. Stillwater."

"It's obvious you don't. And that's the reason we're getting such poor gate. I have attended every home game and not once have I seen one of our outfielders throw his bat at a first baseman after he struck out."

"If he did that he could be tossed out of the game."

U.S. Bars Dario Fo, Wife

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dario Fo and Franca Rame, two of Italy's best-known political satirists, have been denied visas by the U.S. Consulate in Milan. The husband-wife team was scheduled to perform at the New York Shakespeare Festival and to lecture at New York and Yale universities. A State Department spokesman said the couple was excluded because "they had done fund-raising and other activities for Italian terrorist groups."

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